FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844. [NO. 1423.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, over one year's standing, will please settle the same without delay, as further indulgence cannot and will not be given; and those to whom the subscriber is indebted will present their claims.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

N.B. The Subscriber has on hand, and for sale for Cash or to punctual customers, a good assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUNKS, of his own manufacture, put together by as good workmen as the State affords.

☞ A Journeyman wanted to the above business. None need apply who are not temperate and of steady habits. G. W. McD.

August 21, 1844. 22-3w

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, are cautioned against representations calculated to induce them to leave the regular Line at Sledge's, or Gaston, and take the Stage to Weldon and Roanoke Rail Road. By keeping on to Gaston, they can procure tickets from there to Baltimore, at the same fare as from Sledge's to Baltimore; and in addition have a choice of three lines:

1. The Mail Line daily, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington to Baltimore—the fare by which is $8 00
2. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Road and James River Steamboats, *via* Norfolk, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Gaston, 9 00
3. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and Steamboats, direct to Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Gaston, 8 00

For all which Lines, the Agent at Gaston will issue Tickets through, and give all further information required.

N B The Rail Roads on this Route have been relaid with heavy iron.

☞ *Greenville R. R. Co.* ☜

August 27, 1844. 22-1m

SUGAR CREEK FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is located at the house of the Subscriber, four miles North of Charlotte, and seven miles South of Davidson College. It is situated in a high and healthy ridge, far removed from any water course. It will be under the control of the Rev. John M. M. Caldwell. Mrs. C. E. Caldwell and Miss H. B. Levy. The Scholastic year will commence on the first Monday of October, and end on the last Friday of July. Boarding for a reasonable number of young Ladies can be had with the Subscriber, at the rate of six dollars per month.

PRICES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$8 00
Geography, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic,	10 00
Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Geography of the Heavens, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, and all the English branches usually taught in Female Schools,	12 00
French,	7 50
Latin,	10 50
Music on the Piano,	20 00
Painting Water colors, and Drawing,	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit,	5 00

Young Ladies will be received at any time during the Scholastic year, and charges made accordingly; but no deduction will be made for absence, except in the case of sickness.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Sugar Creek, August 28, 1844. 22-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Martha A. Smith *vs.* John Smith *et al.*

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Smith, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for the said David Smith personally to be and appear before the Judge at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition of complainant, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken his son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROSE, into co-partnership.—The business of the firm, from and after the 1st day of September, will be carried on in the name of BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

BEVERLY ROSE.

August 27, 1844. 21-4w

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN, CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

NEW BOOKS.

SEATSFIELD'S WORKS, or Life in the New World; Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Defence of the Whigs, 25 cents; National Clay Minstrel; Life and Speeches of H. Clay, 2 vols., $1 00; Sargent's Life of H. Clay, 12½; Memoirs of Madame DeArblay, 2 vols., 50; Whig Songs in packages; Whig Tracts in ditto; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Pictorial Bible, No. 5; superior ruled Letter Paper, and a variety of School Books. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publishers of OLNEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, grateful for the immense patronage it has received, now present to the public a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised. During the past ten years, great changes have occurred upon the earth's surface. By the enterprise of individuals, either from motives of curiosity, or for the purposes of commerce, and by the efforts of enlightened governments, the most distant parts of the world have been explored and laid open to view, and their natural productions, climate and soil made known. The manners and customs of savage nations have become well understood; and the boundaries and extent of the various portions of land and water which compose the face of the earth, have been accurately defined. It has become necessary, therefore, to make some changes in the book, that it may conform to the improved state of geographical science, but the outline and general plan of the work remain the same, so that teachers will still find it familiar; and the author has taken scrupulous care to have the facts agree with the best authorities, and to make it correct in all particulars.—The *Atlas* has been entirely redrawn by Mr. Smith, an eminent geographer in New York, and newly engraved in the best manner on steel. Several important divisions of the world are given upon an enlarged scale; the United States have been more conveniently classified so as to present each State entire. Maps of the West Indies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the British Isles, Central Europe, Michigan, and the newly settled portions of our own country, have, among others, been *added*, making it more full than any other School Atlas; and the whole has been done without regard to expense. The utmost care has been taken to make the Atlas *progressive and clear*, so that it shall lead on the minds of young persons without confusion. By means of appropriate symbols and numerals, the extent of the various countries in square miles—the Population, Government, Religion, and the state of Society, are exhibited on the different maps; and on the map of the world, the animals peculiar to any portion of the earth's surface. It is confidently believed, that it will be found to surpass every other School Atlas hitherto published. The price of the work is low, and every thing which experience and care could do, has been done to merit the continued confidence of the great body of teachers who have always preferred it for its simplicity and adaptation to the school-room, and to recommend it to the favor of all persons who desire to promote good education.

☞ A supply of the above just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844. 21tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES

FOR SEPTEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 3, for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1844.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,000, 1 of $2,500, 1 of $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Something Brilliant!

$50,000, $25,000, $15,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

☞ About one prize to a Blank!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 do. of $25,000, 1 do. of $15,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 prize of $7,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of $2,617, 2 prizes of $1,250, 60 ditto of $1,000, 20 of $500, 20 of $400, 20 of $250, 25 of $200, 300 of $150, &c. &c &c.

Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will be sent as follows:

Certificates of a package of	26 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	21 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

August 17, 1844. 21-tdpd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

VS.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 16th of September, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the valuable MILLS, well known as Wingate's Mills, situated in the lower part of Columbus county, on a never-failing stream of water. They consist of a first rate Saw and Grist Mill, which are new and built of the best materials. With the Mills will be sold about sixteen hundred acres of LAND adjoining, which is heavily timbered, and calculated for either Timber or Turpentine. There is an easy access to market, as Timber or Lumber can be floated from the Mill at most seasons of the year. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises before the day of sale, as a bargain can be had. Mr. James High, living on the premises, will show the property to any one who may call on him. The sale will positively take place on the day specified, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Terms accommodating, and made known on day of sale.

ROCKWELL & HIGH.

Whiteville, Columbus Co., Aug. 17, 1844. 21-3t

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 26ts

Taken Up,

ONE mile from Harrisville, in Montgomery county, on the road leading from Fayetteville, by Mr. A. H. Saunders, a clay bank HORSE, common size, about 10 years old, blazed face, all of his feet white up to the knees, with a large ear-bell around his neck. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. HARRIS.

August 13, 1844. 20-tf

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of Faculty.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., (Editor of the Western Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati,) Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

A full course of lectures costs $105, payable invariably in *advance*; for which sum, notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come, are taken without discount. The matriculation and library ticket is *five* dollars, and the graduation fee, *twenty* dollars, both of which are payable in *par* funds. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars; and as this department will be entirely reformed, and practical anatomy taught *in person* by the demonstrator, it is earnestly advised that each pupil take the ticket for one session at least.

The Faculty have appointed E. L. DUDLEY, M. D., to the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order,

THOS. D. MITCHELL, *Dean.*

June, 1844. 20-8w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept. —after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act incorporating Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, for an act incorporating Pine Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

August 14, 1844. 19-30d

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, September 17th, I will sell at my Store on Person Street, my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, Crockery and Glassware, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT on North Street.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

As the above sale is for Cash, bargains may be expected.

J. W. WOOTEN.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WOOTEN.

August 14, 1844. 19-5w

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHANDLER LAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilties for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS. 25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Salaratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term, 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchanan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, and Richmond Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

19] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History and of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols, bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. Dawkins.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the aforesaid, at the Court House in the Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October then and there to replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be rendered against him, and land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

A Scene at the Red Sulphur.—James M. Mason of Winchester, in a political speech, the other day, at the Red Sulphur, stated that it was a fact well known in Washington, that when the Texas treaty was first sent to the Senate, there were 33 to 35 Senators in favor of its ratification. But on the publication of the dictator Clay's letter disapproving of annexation, 15 Senators turned right about at his word of command and went against the treaty—and only 18 Senators could be found to sustain the treaty on the final vote of ratification. At this moment, the Hon. Henry Johnson, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, who, it appears, was unknown to the gentleman from Winchester, rose, and demanded the speaker's authority. Mr. M. was quite dumb-founded. Mr. Johnson went on to state that he was a member of the Senate, and that upon his responsibility as a Senator, and a man of honor, he declared that every Senator who had voted against the treaty had determined so to do, before the appearance of Mr. Clay's or Mr. Van Buren's letter. Mr. Mason acknowledged that he had made the statement upon common rumor—he was happy to be corrected by the honorable gentleman. He then retired from the stand.—*Kanawha Republican.*

A Locofoco Cornered.—There is residing some where in Virginia a man by the name of Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who is reputed to be the grandson of Thomas Jefferson. He dishonors his lineage, however, by his rabid suppert of Locofocoism. We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that this Mr. T. J. Randolph recently delivered a political speech in Earlysville, in Albemarle county. He here so far forgot himself as to revive the old exploded calumny against Mr. Clay, of 'Bargain and Corruption,' which did its work in the election of General Jackson, but which now no decent sane man would repeat. When Mr. Randolph closed his harangue a Whig present requested permission to ask him a question. "Certainly sir," says the Col. in the blandest possible manner. "Well, Col. Randolph, did you not write a letter to Mr. Clay in 1827 saying that you did not believe the charge which you now bring against him?" "Go to Mr Clay, sir," exclaimed the Col. in a furious rage, "and if he chooses to publish a private letter, let him do it." He did not deny, however, that he had written such a letter.

The Advocate says: "It is a fact which Col. Randolph, we believe, has never denied, that he did write a letter to Mr. Clay, in 1827, in which he stated that neither he nor his grandfather had any belief in the charge, which he is now so active in reviving. How dare he repeat a charge which he then declared to be false? He may fret and rave, but "facts are stubborn things," and we hope that no Whig speaker will hesitate to confront him with his own denial of the charge, till he ceases to repeat it."

Baltimore Patriot.

The Tariff and Wool.—James K. Polk says he thinks "wool ought to be duty free." The Troy Whig says a sale was made last week of several lots of Saxony wool from the flock of the late H. D. Grove, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, to the Middlesex Company at Lowell, at the following prices: one lot at 85, one do. 70, one do. 62, and another at 50 cents per lb.

From the Ohio flock of Saxony sheep belonging to the same estate, a sale was also made of several lots at 85, 70, 62, 60, and 50 cents per lb. This is the way the whig tariff benefits the farmers. Is there a wool-grower in the Union who will vote for James K. Polk, who tells them that in his opinion "wool should be duty free?"

We heard a noble Indiana Whig and a Locofoco conversing on politics a day or two ago, in the course of the conversation, the Whig remarked that the women are all Whigs. "Yes," said the Locofoco, "but the women don't vote yet." "No," returned the Whig "but they have the raising of them that do vote."—*Louisville Journal.*

A Blind Horse in a Jeweller's Shop.—We have heard of the destruction caused by a "Bull in a China shop" and saw something akin to it this morning from the unwelcome intrusion of a Blind Horse into a Jeweller's shop. A carman driving between two market wagons near the foot of State street, struck against one of them so violently as to break the shafts and disengage the horse. It chanced that the horse was stone blind, and alarmed by the shock, he trotted off across the street on to the side-walk and into the handsome bow window in Mr. A. R. Hasey's Jewelry Store. There was a large and expensive clock, a number of fine watches, and a variety of costly jewelry displayed in the window, and it seemed, at the first crash, as if the whole lot was distroyed. But it proved, fortunately, that beyond breaking several panes of expensive plate glass and injuring some smaller articles, the damage was not great. The whole loss was about 75 dollars.—*Albany Journal.*

A Parting Gift.—"What can I give you for a keepsake, my dearest John?" sobbed a sentimental girl to her scapegrace lover, the the Hon. Jack V———, about to join his ship in warlike times. "Give, my dearest angel," cried Jack in some confusion, "I em —why, why, you havn't such a thin five pound note about you, I suppose?"

A Curious Fact.—The following is said to have been the contents of a hawk's nest recently found on a large pine tree, nearly 100 feet from the ground, on the farm of Liberty Partridge, in Westminster, Mass;—One black snake, 3 1-2 feet in length; two large adders; two green snakes; one striped racer snake; five striped snakes; six chickens; five sparrows; one striped squirrel; two mice; one frog; two young hawks half grown.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

THE CUSTODY OF THE REVENUE.—No. 1.

Of the Issues of 1844 we have now considered, in the series of articles upon the subject which has been accidentally interrupted, those which grow out of the necessity of raising Revenue for the support of Government, and have vindicated, so far as we could, the Whig policy of raising *all* the Revenue needed by a Tariff of duties upon Imports, framed so as efficiently to protect American Industry from foreign competition. We have also shown the justice and expediency of distributing among the States the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, instead of allowing them to be swallowed up in the expenditures of the General Government. We come now to the second class of topics upon which the People of the Union are divided in opinion,—those, namely, which grow out of the necessity of having some System for the Custody of the Public Money after it has been collected by the Tariff.

At present the country has no such system. The Treasury of the Union is under the immediate control of the President.—The law of 1789 is the only law in being which relates to the subject; and under that law the President, through his Secretary of the Treasury, possesses an absolute control over the purse of the nation, and orders its custody, transfer and disbursement at his pleasure. This state of things no one wishes or expects to continue. It is merely the result of accident, and exists only because, in the struggle of parties, all other methods have fallen to the ground. Whichsoever party succeeds in the coming contest, this is certain, that the present method of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public money will not be continued. Some system will be devised and established, so far as possible, as the permanent system of the country. The practical question to be settled is, therefore, what system shall be thus established. In the custody of the public money, it is absolutely necessary that an Agent of some sort should be employed by the Government. In the history of the country thus far but *three* such agents have ever been employed, and they are these:—

1. A National Bank.
2. State Banks.
3. The Sub-Treasury Scheme.

Each of these agencies has been, at different periods, employed by the Government; of each the country has had experience; and thus far in its history it has been made acquainted with no other. One of these, moreover, the State Bank System, is now universally abandoned. It was resorted to by General Jackson, as can be established by the clearest evidence, not because it met his approbation, but as a temporary expedient, and for the purpose of crushing the National Bank and preparing the way for the Sub-Treasury System. This is in fact confessed by the *Globe*, which in 1839 said:—"Let those who now inveigh against the employment of State Banks at that time (in 1834) look back and ask themselves whether it was possible for General Jackson to *accomplish his object* by any other means. If he had proposed a *separation from all banks*, [the object of the Sub-Treasury system,] he would have forced all the State Banks and their friends in full and effective alliance with the Bank of the United States." The same thing is still more openly acknowledged by Mr. Benton, in a speech which he delivered in the Senate on the 16th of January, 1840, in which he boldly declares that all which had been done previous to that time, namely, the destruction of the National Bank, the employment of the State Banks, and then *their* destruction, had been merely the entering wedge to the Sub-Treasury System. Mr. Benton said, in speaking of the Sub-Treasury bill:

"It is now twenty years that I have meditated, and ten years that I have been acting on the subject matter of this bill. * * The election of Gen. Jackson was the signal gun for the commencement of operations. With that great man in front to lead me on, with his great power behind to back me in the contest, I commenced at once the system of measures which I had so long meditated and carefully planned. * * The Bank of the United States was the centre and the citadel of the existing order of things. It was to be got rid of first. * * It is evident that the Bank privileges must be got rid of before we could begin to build up an independent treasury. All this I saw from the beginning, and therefore labored to get rid of one before I began with the other."

This is certainly explicit and satisfactory;—but the following passage from the same speech is even more emphatic, and shows clearly that the explosion of the State Bank [illegible] clearly foreseen [illegible] *calculated upon*, by [illegible] forcing upon the [illegible] scheme:

[illegible]

have opposed it with them; for although right in itself, it was wrong-timed, and would have caused a reaction in favor of the Bank of the United States. In that light it was seen by both political parties, and each acted accordingly. The public mind was not ripe for the step; the half-way house was still the dodging place; and it would not do to pass it or quit it, until its sufficiency was ascertained. Two years after, and before this establishment had failed, I made two experiments in the Senate to see if we could gradually get out of it. Both these experiments failed—signally failed—and left me without hope until that catastrophe should arrive,—which I foresaw, and stated to be at hand."

These extracts are sufficient to show that the State Bank system was only resorted to as a temporary expedient and for a special purpose. That it is now completely and universally abandoned, is acknowledged in the following extract from a report made by the Loco Foco Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, on the 14th of March last:

"The employment of the State Banks as the fiscal agent of the Government to receive the public moneys on deposite was but an effort to reconstruct a currency out of existing materials. This attempt to mould the paper of selected local banks into a uniform national currency *proved wholly abortive*; and their utter failure to be combined into an efficient fiscal system, the depreciation of their paper, their suspensions and explosions, producing heavy loss to the government, overwhelmed the authors and advocates [Gen. Jackson and his friends] with shame and confusion, insomuch that scarcely one can be found to avow his former predilection, and to adhere thereto. THE PET BANK SYSTEM IS LEFT WITHOUT AN ADVOCATE."

The State Bank System, then, is universally and forever abandoned; and the two other agents already named are the only two which are before the country. Between them, undoubtedly, in some form, the country is to choose. We know precisely the form which the Sub-Treasury system will take if the Locofocos succeed; for at the last session of Congress, on the 14th of March, the Loco Foco Committee of Ways and Means in the House, in obedience to a resolution of the House, reported a bill which was almost exactly a TRANSCRIPT of the Sub-Treasury Bill signed by Martin Van Buren on the 4th of July, 1840, and which was soon afterwards repealed by a Whig Congress. If the Locofocos succeed, therefore, that Sub-Treasury bill will be re-enacted. If the Whigs succeed, on the other hand, an institution will be created by Congress which, so far as the custody of the public money is concerned, will perform the duties discharged by the Bank of the U. S. previous to its destruction by Gen. Jackson. And this issue is thus stated in the concluding paragraph of the Report of the Loco Foco Committee, to which we have already referred:—

"It need not be disguised, that the two great leading and competing fiscal systems, not only in the view of American Statesmen, but in the contemplation of the public mind, are a National Bank and an Independent Treasury."

Mr. Clay's opinion of Foreigners.—In his great speech upon the American System in Congress in 1832, Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks, had occasion to speak of Foreigners, and their naturalization among us. Let the Germans and Irish whom the Locos are endeavoring to persuade that Mr. Clay is not friendly to them, read the following extract from that speech:

"Mr. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become naturalized in our country; whilst happily there are many others who readily attach themselves to our principles and institutions. The patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat land, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruit which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philanthropic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty. But, of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the Ocean, was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open heartedness; the same generous hospitality; the same careless and indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

POPULARITY.

Here are a couple of facts we wish to keep before the people.

In Clay's district the Whigs have LOST since 1840, 111 votes; while

In Polk's native county, the Democrats have GAINED 198.

[illegible] native [illegible]

Clay—Frelinghuysen, Recorder.

The above, we notice, is going the round of the loco papers. It is a beautiful illustration of the old adage, that "drowning men will catch at straws." The [illegible] opposing the popularity of Mr. Polk in a reference to the vote [illegible] in North Carolina, who [illegible] Mr. Polk's native county, [illegible] seems to [illegible] attempt to [illegible] body would [illegible] and, of course, [illegible] thing to the [illegible] were sick, in consequence [illegible] character of the [illegible] the Sub-Treasury, [illegible] ruin, and similar articles [illegible] has assumed a very [illegible] Locos died of it. [illegible] who have taken it, and likely to prove so hereafter. It is supposed, however, that the country will not be afflicted with it after the 4th of March, 1845.

The Recorder has, we suspect also committed a slight error in its reference to the vote of Mr. Clay's District in Kentucky.—The official returns exhibit *a gain* of two votes in Mr. Clay's *County*, his home—the place of his residence for [illegible] years. The Polk [illegible] the same standard [illegible] how to be stated. The neighbors of Mr. Clay and his adopted State have every thing in their vocations appropriate to [illegible] Polk and Clay.—*Penn.*

Remarkably Curious.—Mr. [illegible] of the Richmond Enquirer, returning [illegible] his satisfactions to the following [illegible] for the misrepresentations that [illegible] themselves would not [illegible] the election of Polk and Dallas."

Appropriate.—At a [illegible] in our exchanges [illegible] political meeting held at [illegible] Ohio, some [illegible] Clay men [illegible] Clay hurr[illegible] hundred Loco Locos, in a body, [illegible] chanted their [illegible] K. Polk, and in favor of the [illegible] Clay.

Mr. Polk, in a speech at Madison, Tenn., thus played false prophet:—

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operations of the present Tariff act, for the last quarter of 1843, as already shewn *it will not produce annually half the amount of revenue* which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act, had that act been left undisturbed."

We are called upon to elect as President of the United States a man so ignorant of the finances of the country, and of the operations of Trade and Commerce, as to hazard such a prediction as the above.

The compromise act it is known, created such a deficit in the Federal receipts as inflicted upon the country a national debt of about $25,000,000. The Tariff of 1842 is daily providing the materials for paying off that debt, as well as for a healthy support of the industry of the country.

So far, then, is the Tariff of 1842 from not producing half enough of revenue, that we have weekly to make some such records as the following:

The receipts for duties at the Custom House during the past week were four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

The revenue at this port from Jan. 1st, 1844, up to this time, is over fifteen and a half millions of dollars.

The present week will, in all probability, equal that of any this year. If so, the amount will fall but little short of the unprecedented amount of three millions of dollars for the month.

The first week in August it was	$975,000
Second week,	622,000
Third week,	443,000
	$2,040,000

The packets mentioned in our last returns have large cargoes, and most of them will be entered probably before Saturday night.
New York Express.

It is a traveller's story that Russian wives are happy and grow boastful in proportion to the frequency with which they are beaten. This seems to be just the case with the *Locofoco* party. They bragged vehemently as soon as they found they could throw their strongest man overboard; swaggered still more when they had succeeded in putting up their weakest candidate for the first office in the Government; hurraed when they had nominated Mr. Wright for the second; were still better pleased when he flatly refused the honor; and fell into a perfect ecstacy when a man of less prominence and popularity accepted what was going a-begging—their Vice Presidency. They are pleased with the blows they hit *themselves*, but fall into a rapture when, in addition, the *Whigs* bang them. In Louisiana we beat them and they began to vapor; in North Carolina they got a threshing, which put them into still higher spirits; they were next severely pounded in Kentucky, greatly to their gratification; an entire defeat in Indiana threw them into the most glorious humor; and the lame result in their stronghold of Missouri lifts them to the very pinnacle of exultation. These brilliant successes are only diminished by their failing to lose their Mormon State of Illinois, and by their not being altogether routed in Alabama.—Had the Whigs *now* done what they will but too probably do in November, and flog them in at least two of the three last States, there would have been no more end to their vaunting than to that of a Russian dame when her husband has broken nearly every bone in her skin, and left her the use of scarcely any other member than the tongue, which shrilly proclaims to the whole neighborhood how *gloriously* she has been belaboured.—*National Intelligencer.*

Man Overboard!—The ship Loco Foco, without Captain, having on board more passengers than was considered for the good of the crew or their own safety, proceeded, on the 27th of May last, at Baltimore, to ease the vessel by throwing overboard the following personages:

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
HON. LEWIS CASS.

The ship, however, continuing in a leaky state, and threatening death to others of the crew, the Hon. John Tyler jumped overboard a few days since, and was lost. A mutiny is said to exist amongst the crew, and Gov. Bouck, of New York, it is supposed, will be their next victim to be drowned. An effort is to be made to choose the Hon. Silas Wright for Captain; but it is doubtful whether he will accept, as he is fearful that they intend treacherously to throw him over-

[illegible] ors, not implicated [illegible] ng the ship as fast as possible. The [illegible] never was seaworthy, having been [illegible] ilt of rotten timber at first, and having been [illegible] growing worse and [illegible] s launched. Nothing can save her [illegible] nking, and no vessel will attempt to [illegible] her into port, as nobody would [illegible] her at any price, [illegible] t could award any [illegible] Most of the crew [illegible] ce of the pernicious [illegible] which consisted of [illegible] Bank, and anti-Tariff; and the complaint [illegible] nalignant character [illegible] rge number of Loco [illegible] very fatal to those [illegible] d likely to prove so [illegible] osed, however, that [illegible] afflicted with it after [illegible].

New York Express.

[illegible] While Mr. Collins was [illegible] at Elkton, Md. a [illegible] osted him thus: "Col[illegible]gue." The speaker [illegible] im. "Collins—I say [illegible] *agogue.*" This was [illegible] stopped and looked [illegible] for a moment, and [illegible] had straw wrapped [illegible] l be a *demijohn.*"—[illegible] off.—*Cecil Whig.*

[illegible] Temperance celebra[illegible]e since, the farmers [illegible] ir banners a sheaf of [illegible] ing motto:

[illegible] ve greet it!
Let us properly [illegible] t it!
Not drink it [illegible] rit.

FOREIGN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic steamship Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th ultimo, arrived at New York late on Saturday afternoon, bringing accounts from Liverpool and London to the day of her sailing.

The birth of another Prince has relieved every solicitude as to the personal welfare of Queen Victoria, besides giving a new security for direct succession to the Crown. This event took place early in the morning of Tuesday, the 6th ultimo, and was signalized by the firing of salutes at Windsor, St. James's Park, and the Tower, and the raising of flags and ringing of bells in every quarter as the news spread.

There has been no change in cotton—the tendency, however, being in favor of buyers. There was a good trade demand.

The British Parliament stands adjourned until the 5th September, to enable the House of Lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and also to afford the Minister an opportunity, should he think proper to embrace it, of bringing the foreign relations of the country before the national inquest.

Judgment in the case of the State prisoners was to have been given on the 2d, and common report led to the belief that it would confirm the proceedings in the Irish Court.

Before the session closed, two bills were passed with a view to the conciliation of Ireland—the one repealing the penal laws respecting the Roman Catholics, and the other enabling property to be legally transferred to the use of the Church of Rome in Ireland.

The energetic proceedings of the French have terrified the Emperor of Morocco, who is now anxious to pacify and get rid of the formidable foe he has provoked. Frequent diplomatic communications have passed between the Emperor and the French authorities on the frontiers. The former admitted the aggression on the Algerian territory, and promised to punish the authors of it, but evaded all allusion to the demands not to support Abdel-Kader in his resistance to the French. In the case of his not giving a satisfactory reply, the French threatened to begin by bombarding Tangiers, at which place the Prince de Joinville arrived on the 23d July in the steamer Pluton.

It was reported at Gibraltar on the 1st August that Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Charge d'Affaires, had written despatches on the 28th July, in which he said that he had offered his mediation, and was actually engaged in negotiations with the Emperor. The position of affairs at this time was very critical.

On Sunday, the 11th ultimo, the French Government received the following telegraphic despatches:

"*Tangiers, Aug.* 2.—The Emperor, who is coming from Rabart, is expected at Alkazar, within a march of a day and a half from Tangiers. It is said that Mr. Hay is with him."

"*Tangiers, Aug.* 3.—The Governor of Larrache has received from the Governor full powers to negotiate. The Prince de Joinville has delegated on his side M. de Nion. All hostilities are suspended, and a pacific solution is sanctioned."

In addition to the above, the Journal des Debats of the 15th ultimo contains the subjoined announcement of the bombardment of Tangiers:

"We are assured that the Government received last night the following important news from African coast:

"The answer of the ultimatum sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince commanding the French fleet not having been satisfactory, his royal highness the Prince de Joinville commenced firing against the advanced works which protect the fortress of Tangier.

"These works were altogether destroyed. The European quarter of the town has been spared.

"The English Consul General, Mr. Hay, took refuge on board the vessel of the French admiral."

From Egypt we have intelligence of the abdication of Mehemet Ali, in favor of his son Ibrahim.

Letters from Florence of the 30th July mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain.—He died on the 28th July, after a long illness.

Letters from Barcelona say that the health of the young Queen of Spain is not such as to afford satisfaction for the last five or six days. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartment, being quite lame.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 17th ultimo state that information had been received of the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians in Daghestan.

The Courts of the Hague, Saxe, Weimar, Wurtemberg, and Hesse are placed in mourning by the demise of the Grand Duchess.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We last night received news of the arrival at Boston on Sunday afternoon of the steamship Hibernia, in twelve days from Liverpool, bringing papers from thence of the 20th ultimo, and from London to the evening of the 19th.

The most important item of intelligence we find in the papers is an account of the rumored occupation of Tangiers by the French. It is thus announced in a Paris journal called "The Patrie," issued on the evening of Saturday, the 17th ultimo:

"Rumors of the highest importance were circulated to-day at the Bourse. It was said that the Prince de Joinville had landed, and taken possession of Tangiers, where the tri-colored flag is waving at this present moment. It was added that the English Consul had immediately protested against this measure.

"The complication of these events—the strange silence on the part of Government—all this has caused a real panic, which has produced a considerable fall in the prices of public securities, as it will be seen in our report below that the Three per Cents fell 75 centimes and the Fives 1f. 10c.

"There were other reports mentioned besides these. It would appear that the King received the important news we have just mentioned last evening at the moment he was going to dinner, and the Ministers were instantly sent for to meet in council, over which his Majesty presided. After the council, extraordinary couriers were despatched in all directions.

"Finally, persons who pretend to be well informed assert that Tangiers, immediately after the bombardment, had been pillaged, plundered, and laid waste by the Moors themselves. Some exaggeration there may be in these rumors; but public anxiety is extreme, and for the Government to remain silent longer would be an unpardonable fault."

It appears by a telegraphic despatch from the Prince de Joinville that on the 4th of August a reply was received from the Emperor of Moroco to the ultimatum of M. de Nyon, the French Minister, which was not of a nature to be accepted; in consequence of which, on the morning of the 6th, the Prince attacked the fortifications of Tangiers. Eighty pieces of artillery returned the fire. In about an hour the fire of the Moors was silenced, and their batteries dismantled. The French loss is said to be trifling, and the injury sustained by them of little account. The quarter of the town inhabited by the European Consuls was respected.

The London Globe apprizes its readers of the above occurrences in the following paragraph:

"The bombardment of Tangiers by the Prince de Joinville's squadron, intelligence of which reached the British metropolis yesterday, seems to have taken all parties by surprise. Hostilities between France and Morocco—which it was hoped and believed had been averted by the interference of Mr. Drummond Hay—have actually commenced. The "dogs of war" have been let loose and the capital of Morocco is laid in ruins by the cannon of France.

"Another difficulty is thus created in the pending negotiations between the Cabinets of England and France, from which we sincerely hope the two countries will, by the wise policy of their Ministers, be extricated without being involved in war with each other."

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the interest of the above subject is almost absorbed in the more exciting one as to the probable effect upon the international relations of France and England to be produced by the recent transactions at Tahiti. The excitement relative to this matter is immense in both countries, and the people of each are strenuous in the defence of the conduct of their own officers, and appear determined that these officers shall be sustained by their respective Goverauments.

The London Spectator gives the following speculations as to the possibility of a war:

"The prospects of peace begin to lower, with the access of the war-fever in France. Fresh news from Tahiti furnishes us with the French version of the disputes in that lovely and ill-used island; it does not exonerate the officers from charges of violent usurpation, but strengthens those charges; only making vague cross-charges against the English, of fostering resistance. The quarrel with Morocco is unsettled. Various parties in the Parliament at Paris use these accidents to embarrass the Ministry; and, under the combined pressure, even M. Guizot begins to flinch a little; Count Mole squeezing out of him words that may mean that he was about to counsel a rather hostile bearing towards England—or may mean quite the reverse—but the peace Minister, at the best, is obliged to be equivocal.

"What with this snuffing the battle from afar, and this beating of the drum, the French people begin to show like red Indians under the excitement of the war dance; and they fall into exiacies at words in a song, 'La France the Englishman shall never reign,' as if he wished it! 'The Englishman,' too, is just beginning to grow tired of this eternal bullying; so, in Parliament and out of it, folks let fall words about 'national honor,' and so forth; and Lord Palmerston descants on 'foreign policy' in a manner the best calculated in the world to precipate the greatest impolicy. However, discreet people in this country hold fast to peace, and it will take much to force us into detested war. The reports are that M. Guizot has declared that he will rather resign than be party to it; better, ten thousand times better, for his fame! It fools will rush in, let the wise at least stand by till the fit is over, living protests against an obsolescent folly."

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 28.—Schrs. Lion from Onslow, Ann Maria from do., Tioga from New York. 30.—Brigs David Duffie from New York, Nonpareil from New Bedford; Schrs. Henry Chase from Philadelphia, Altric from N. York. Sept. 2.—Schr. David Rogers from Charleston.

Below, at Quarantine.—Br. brig Spray from Antigua.

CLEARANCES.

September 3.—Schrs. Conuty for Guadeloupe, Lion for Onslow, Ann Maria for do. 4.—Schrs. Tioga for New York, David Rogers for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 11.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, lif. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾		
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9¼	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3¼	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$3½ a $3½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 75
Lard,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,	40
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr. lb

REMARKS.—Sales of new Cotton at 6¾ a 7. Flour 3½ a 4½. Bacon 7½ a 7¾. Corn 50. Brandy 45. Whiskey 40. Lard 8 a 8½. Wheat 70 a 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 50 a 12 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine.—Daily sales at 2 12. Nearly all that comes in is taken by the distillers.

Tar.—No change in price from last report, 1 15. There is but a very small quantity coming in.

Timber and Lumber.—The few rafts that get down on the low water are sold readily at 6 to 7½ dls. Some rafts of superior flooring boards are held at 12 dls. Sales of wide boards at 5¾ to 6. Of country shingles at 2 to 2¼.

Corn.—None afloat; the price from store is about 45 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, Cotton 5 to 9¼. Southern Flour (dull) 4 25 to 5 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7,—a decline of ⅛ to ¼ ct. Corn 43.

At New Orleans, old Cotton 4¾ to 6¾; new 6½ to 8

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of Williams & Lutterloh having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of July last, the business has since been continued by C. Lutterloh, who keeps the notes and Book accounts due the firm at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm in liquidation until the business is closed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-1w

RAMBAUT'S TOBACCO.

WE have a consignment of "Honey Dew" and Bess-wing Tobacco, from the celebrated Factory of Rambaut, in Petersburg, Va., put up in boxes of 12 to 15 pounds, and shall keep a constant supply for sale at Manufacturer's prices. A liberal discount will be made to dealers in the article.

Also, Gilmore's, Redmond's, and Armstead, of Richmond, Virginia.

Goodwin's Patent Cut Tobacco, warranted superior to any now in use.

10 M Cigars in boxes, 1-16, ¼, and halves.

☞ All orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

COOK & TROY.

Sept 10, 1844. 23-3w

WHIGS GO TO WORK!

Every voter who desires the success of the Republican cause—who wishes to elect a Whig President, and have Government administered on Whig principles—who is opposed to free trade, the sub-Treasury, and the assumption of Texas debts—who is in favor of distribution and a protective Tariff, we call upon every voter of this stamp to GO TO WORK, actively and zealously, and above all, go to work NOW!

GO TO WORK,

And organize in every township, village, and hamlet, by the organization of Clay Clubs, and the appointment of rallying and vigilance Committees. Circulate Whig tracts and papers which discuss fairly and ably the great questions at issue in the coming contest. Falsehood and misrepresentations are already in the field, and they must be followed close up with the facts and truth.

GO TO WORK,

and get up meetings and conventions, that you may be able to learn each other's views, consult, advise, and become personally acquainted. You can thus act unitedly, and united action alone can be efficient action.

GO TO WORK,

and make arrangements for public discussions of the measures of the Whig and Locofoco parties. Whig principles always gain by fair, open, honest discussion of public questions. The people want light. Let it come in floods.

GO TO WORK,

upon all proper occasions, reason with those who are willing to listen to reason and argument. Labor to confirm the wavering, and win the doubtful. Every man, however humble in his sphere, possesses some influence with his neighbors and friends. Let every Whig use his influence to advance Whig principles. He ought to do it; he can contribute his mite and swell the tide of Whig Victory, which will then surely spread over the wide Union. GO TO WORK

Raleigh Register.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON AWAKE.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Little Coharra District, for the purpose of forming a CLAY CLUB, Mr. T. Underwood was called to the Chair, and Miles P. Owen appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. L. F. Carr, a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution for the Club. After a retirement of a short time, they presented a constitution, which was read and adopted. Mr. T. Underwood was appointed President; Jno. Owen, J. C. Williams, Silas Herring, and C. Hall, Vice Presidents; T. J. Owen, Secretary; B. Culbreath, Treasurer. Silas Herring, Wm. McKinzey, and Lucian Underwood, were appointed a Committee of Correspondence. After a few appropriate remarks from Mr. L. F. Carr, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That we highly approve the Whig Creed, as read by Mr. Clay at the close of his masterly speech delivered in Raleigh in April last, and published in the Fayetteville Observer and other Whig papers.

2. *Resolved*, That as we have contended with the enemy—contended successfully—won the battle and gained the victory, we now prepare for the battle of November, when we intend to meet our enemies, the enemies of our common country, at the polls, and we intend to defeat them again, and save our country from ruin. In doing this, we solicit our Whig friends every where, to use every means, honorable, so that no ball be still on which is inscribed Clay and our own country.

3. *Resolved*, That we tender our warmest regards to Editors of the Whig press in North Carolina, for the truthful manner in which they have battled with the enemy in defence of our cause, the Whig cause, our country's cause) in the August Election.

4. *Resolved*, That so long as the Locofoco press every where continues to be (in its political harangues) no other than a mass of misrepresentation, we cannot, nor will not suffer their sheets to compose any part of our family library.

It was also *Resolved*, That the Club meet once in two weeks, at 3 o'clock.

After the adoption of the above preamble and resolutions, about forty Whigs signed the constitution of the Club.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

August 28, 1844.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 17-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " Col. JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

THE WHIG CREED.

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be procured with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the exercise of powers.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

VERMONT.—The election took place in this State on the 3d inst., for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Representatives to Congress. The returns are in the highest degree favorable, showing Whig gains in all parts of the State.

For Governor, as far as heard from, the vote stands, Whig 18,786, Kellogg (Loco) 14,116, Abolition 3,172. In the same counties last year, the Whig vote was 15,058, Loco 14,237, Abolition 2,119. Whig majority this year 4,670. Last year 1,721. Whig gain 2,949.

Five Whig members of Congress elected by large increased majorities, and the fourth District in doubt.

The Legislature "overwhelmingly Whig," which secures the re-election of a U. S. Senator. Well done Vermont—the star that never sets!"

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—On Tuesday afternoon the 3d inst. the Whig candidate for Elector in the Sixth District, Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., addressed a very respectable audience at the Court House in this town, and was replied to by David Fanning, Esq., the Locofoco candidate.

Mr. Waddell gave a plain and lucid statement of the principles of the Whig party, and concluded with a subdued and feeling tribute to the character and services of Henry Clay. He was replied to by Mr. Fanning whose object seemed to be mainly to show the importance of the annexation of Texas. We cannot undertake to state the arguments he urged, as they made very little impression on our mind, though very different, many of them, from any we have heard.—It made no convert by his speech. The discussion was as far as we heard, conducted with great propriety on both sides. Mr. Waddell is warm and zealous in the good cause, and in his hands it will be sustained.

The Locofoco Speakers now are altogether negative except when they talk about Polk and Texas. They can hardly tell what sort of a Tariff they are for—Polk has confounded them; they oppose a National Bank and they fear to go for a Sub-Treasury; they oppose distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, yet they do not tell the people what they are for. The fact is, they have a bad cause and they know it. We feel pity for them.

THAT TURNPIKE.—Well, we have started a discussion about the Turnpike Road, which was our object and we shall see if it lead to any thing good or nothing. We like the tone of the article in the Carolinian this week in reply to the Standard; it relates as for the present of any thing more on the subject.

The Standard of the 4th has about two columns headed "Turnpike to Fayetteville—State Affairs," written by, we suppose, "North Carolina's Senator," or perhaps more appropriately, the Senator of his party, as the Register calls him. We have read the article but as there is very little about the Turnpike, we will await further developments. By the by, the gentleman who, we hope without any offence, we speak of as the author of the article, is always at home on State affairs; he is always warm and able on that subject. He would do, we think, a good deal for the State if he could. Though we must say his "Plain Thoughts for the West" is rather a disgraceful attempt to arouse sectional prejudices in the State. Not they have been the bane to the best interests of North Carolina, all good men of all parties admit.

We will say, *en passant*, that we have never believed the people of Orange very favorable to the interests of Fayetteville and the Cape Fear. They are rather too much Virginian in their notions.

The Standard is disposed to make political capital out of this Turnpike question. Now we are not, and we will not be driven, if possible, into such a view of the matter.

A friend has favored us with No. 1 of "Plain Thoughts for the West,"—than which a more artful appeal to sectional prejudices and feelings we have never read, fully sustaining the author's high character in this respect, and well worthy the pen of "A Freeman."

The people of Western Carolina are a noble, firm and virtuous set of men, or the Whig vote under the influence of the skilful and artful dose which the author of these "Plain Thoughts" was disposed to administer, would have been much more reduced.

To be told that Orange county, a middle county, had two Judges of the Supreme Court, one Senator, three-sevenths of the Circuit Court Judges, and wanted the Governor from her county too;—that out of 68 Gubernatorial elections, only some 10 or 13 had resulted in favor of the West;—that the East was ready to stand by them in opposition to this state of things,—was enough to startle them. But the Western Whigs knew whence the pill, gilded as it was, came; they acted on principle, repudiated this attack, and if we are not mistaken, will add in November thundering proof of their firmness and attachment to the cause of their country.

We wish the Standard would publish these "Plain Thoughts." Many want the people to see them.

The Globe of the 2d inst. has an article about six columns long to prove that Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, the candidate for the Presidential Chair, was not a Tory during the War of the Revolution.

This article is introduced to the public by an Address signed by Louis D. Henry, Chairman of the Locofoco Central Committee, together with the names of all the other members of that Committee.

The Address states that the "politics" of James K. Polk, "of the pure Jeffersonian and Jackson stamp, have been marked by a consistency *rare* and *wonderful* in this age of political tergiversation, always the fruit of an *honest heart, a sound judgment*, and *patient investigation of the truth*." We suppose the Address to mean, that pure Jeffersonian and Jackson politics are the fruit of an honest heart, sound judgment, and patient investigation of the truth; and not that "political tergiversation" is the consequence of an honest heart, sound judgment, and patient investigation of the truth. In other words, or in plain English, the writer of the Address means to say that James K. Polk is a model of consistency as a politician.

Well, let us see. James K. Polk in 1824, in the Legislature of Tennessee, was in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government. Subsequently, from 1827 to 1835, in Congress, he is recorded as voting in the negative, or in opposition to the bills and appropriations for Internal Improvements. Thus he has been on both sides of this question.

In 1834, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he stated that "the State Banks were fully competent to perform all the services which the General Government ought to require in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and to afford all the facilities to internal commerce and exchange," &c. And in a speech in support of this "State Bank system" he said, "these Banks are as safe as any other description of agency could be."

In 1839, he repudiates the State Bank system;—says "they have been tried and proved faithless." Thus again he has been for the State Bank system, and against it. And is now a full blooded Sub-Treasury man.

Again, he has been against the Protective system,—in favor of Free Trade. Since his nomination, he is *in favor of Protection*, and so much so, that in the North, where this question is of vital importance, his partisans are parading his letter to Mr. Kane as an evidence that he is *more for Protection* than Henry Clay.

Thus again he has been *for* Protection and *against* Protection.

Verily, it *would seem*, his politics are the fruit of "an honest heart, sound judgment, and patient investigation of the truth;" but he has been guilty of "political tergiversation,"—*that* cannot be the result of "an honest heart, sound judgment, and patient investigation of the truth." What says the writer of the Address of the Locofoco Central Committee?

So far as the object of this Address is to vindicate the character of a man who was really a Mecklenburg patriot of 1776, we are indebted to the Locofoco Committee, for, as the Address has it, "ingratitude to such men would be 'louder than traitor's arm.'" We think there is no Whig who would be "unwilling to see justice done to the memory of a leading patriot and soldier of the Revolution," but there are many Whigs who would be unwilling to see any thing but the truth stated to the people. Now this question with regard to the ancestry of James K. Polk was not started by the Whig press. The declaration was made here by one of the Locofoco orators, that James K. Polk was the descendant of a revolutionary patriot, and he believed a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As this was news to many, the Declaration, as printed by order of the Legislature of North Carolina, was examined, and his name could not be found. This appeared strange, if Ezekiel Polk was so *very prominent as a leader*, it is singular his name was not signed or placed to the copy of that Declaration.

Now, the certificates and the argument in this Address of the Locofoco Central Committee, (prepared by the Senator of the Locofoco party, *for the Chairman,*) and comments, are both strong. The Locofoco Senator has certainly reputation for a *patient investigator* of old claims, both as a lawyer and politician, but to say he always arrives at the real state of the case, would be to say a great deal.

The certificates and statements to prove that Ezekiel Polk was a Tory, are very strong as published in the Charlotte Journal. We cannot republish them in this article. We leave the question to the people of the State.

One thing we will say, that if James K. Polk's grandfather was so good a Whig in the Revolution, it is a great pity his grandson has so far departed in 1844 from Whig principles as to be the candidate of a party who are trying to pull down American credit, American industry, and destroy the temple of liberty which his ancestors shed their blood to establish.

The article on the "Electoral discussion," in the last week's Carolinian, seems to have been written by the Editor to let off a little wit and humor. It really has more humor than we supposed the Editor had in his composition.

Mr. Waddell, of course, was wrong in his views of politics, *in the estimation of the Editor of the Carolinian*, and Mr. Reid.—oh! he is always "clear and forcible in his manner." It is one thing to be "clear and forcible in manner," and another to be "clear and forcible" in the matter of a discussion. The former appears to be the light in which the Carolinian views Mr. Reid's effort. "The proof of the pudding is the eating," and whether Mr. Reid is right or Mr. Waddell right, whether Mr. Waddell is witty or dazzling in his speeches, the 4th of November will determine. When we see a man making even a feeble effort to turn the arguments of his opponent to ridicule, we consider he has a *bad cause*. We confess, *with the Carolinian*,—for we think he kills off Mr. Reid with "faint praise,"—that we were greatly disappointed in the effort of the Locofoco candidate for Elector. He will not do for Congress.

DEATH OF SENATOR FULTON.—The Hon. William S. Fulton, one of the U. S. Senators from Arkansas, died at his residence near Little Rock on the 15th ult.

The election in Maine, for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Representatives to Congress, took place on Monday last, the 9th inst.

MR. SENATOR HAYWOOD AND "PLAIN THOUGHTS FOR THE WEST."—Now that our State election is over and the public mind is calm enough to listen attentively to considerations of graver import than the fleeting politics of the day, we feel it to be an imperative duty to speak plainly on the conduct of the Hon. William H. Haywood in the late canvass. We shall speak plainly, but with no feeling of ill-will personally towards that gentleman. The public will bear witness that this journal has treated Mr. Haywood with marked kindness. We congratulated the State and ourselves on the occasion of his election to the Senate, and we believed that, though differing on many points with us concerning questions of National policy, he was abundantly able and willing to do the State good service, and reflect honor upon himself. How much we were mistaken, sorrowfully as we now confess it, we shall not at present dwell upon; but we do censure sternly and indignantly his recent interference in the election for Governor.

It is a matter, we believe, of public notoriety, that under his Congressional frank he circulated through the Western part of this State numbers of a series of publications written with the express view of exciting sectional prejudices, and alienating the West in feeling and confidence from the East. For this we cannot forgive him. He has been honored by North Carolina with one of her highest gifts, and it is vile and filial ingratitude thus to aim a deadly blow at her true greatness and sure prosperity. We have suffered in this State,—in days past forever we had hoped,—from jealousies of the West against the East, and feel, and shall long feel, the unfortunate consequences of this intestine broil. For years every plan of developing the internal resources of the State, and promoting its prosperity, was thwarted by this feeling, and we were, perhaps from this very cause more than any other, thrown behind our neighbors in the career of Internal Improvement. The feud was at last happily settled though, and Albemarle and Buncombe met each other in kindness and peace, and every patriotic son of the Old North State began to hope for better times. What shall be said of him who now seeks to revive these ancient grudges, and for the paltry end of transient success in a political struggle, would barter the interests of the whole State? It is a United States Senator, too, that has done this thing! 'Tis not an hungry demagogue, a mere brawler in village taverns and at country musters, but a man of acknowledged high abilities, and in a position to lend a mighty influence for good or for evil to his acts.

We had hoped that the time would come when State interests would receive the attention of the State's sons. We were willing, nay anxious, to sound a signal for a truce from warfare, and to take counsel together about making our good old mother yet dearer to us all. Others, it seems, are willing to join us in this feeling. The North Carolinian manifests a patriotic desire to discuss plans of improvement, and join heartily in a suggestion to bring to public notice the claims of this community on the State for a Turnpike to the West. Others there are ready to suggest other plans, and public feeling is ripe for action. How lamentable that at such a moment any man has been found to rake the smouldering embers of ended feuds and once more to blow into a blaze sectional enmities! How can any plan ever be matured if the East will vote against appropriations for the West, and the West refuse all demands for aid from the East! "Thoughts for the West!" Has Senator Haywood no loftier thoughts to suggest to those noble men of the mountains than mean calculations about the unfair division of honors and profit between them and the Seaboard? When he descends from his high post as an American Senator, does he bring no more chivalrous ideas of warfare into the political *melee* than these vile temptings? We speak far "more in sorrow than in anger," and we would fain hope that even yet our earlier predictions may be realized. Mr. Haywood can do better things. He has dared at times to detach himself from the car of ruthless party and follow the promptings of his own high mind, and we see not why he should degrade his powers to such vulgar, mischievous efforts, and disgrace himself and his station. But if he will persevere, then we call upon the public of all parties to frown upon him and denounce him. Let the voice of the Legislature be heard in dignified but decided rebuke, and let there be meted out to him an abundant measure of public wrath, that shall deter any man hereafter from the commission of acts of such—in disposition at least—wilful fratricide.

NEW YORK.—The Locofocos, alarmed at the prospects of Mr. Polk in the Empire State, have thrown overboard their present Governor (Bouck,) and nominated their big gun, the Hon. Silas Wright, for the office. This movement is made as the last hope of carrying the State. It is not yet known whether Mr. Wright will accept the nomination, as he prefers his present position in the Senate.

As regards the prospect of his being elected Governor, the Express says,—

"Mr. Wright's friends are not more numerous in New York than were the friends of Martin Van Buren in 1840. If "the favorite son" of New York could not carry his own State, we apprehend that there is but little danger that victory will perch upon the banner of one of his Lieutenants. The Whigs have beaten the Napoleon of the party, upon this, the Waterloo battle ground of the country, and after that, what have they to fear, then, from one of his subalterns, even though the ablest in the ranks."

Mr. Addison Gardiner of Monroe county, was nominated for Lieut. Governor.

MR. POLK.—At a recent Whig meeting in New York, Mr. Shields of Tenn., a neighbor of Gov. Polk, who had known him all his life, being present, thus spoke of Gen. Jackson's *protege*:—

"As for Mr. Polk's opinion on the Tariff, he said that *no greater insult could be offered to a Tennessee audience than to tell them that J. K. Polk was friendly to Protection.* They had known him all his life as a thorough uncompromising and unrelenting *opponent* of that policy; and it was not until he began to see that his free trade doctrines would lead to his overwhelming and signal defeat by the people, that a *single syllable* even fell from his lips friendly to protection! Yet no one who knew him was greatly surprised at his letter to Mr. Kane; for it had been with him a leading principles *always* to attach himself to the most powerful party as soon as he could ascertain which it was. He had now stolen Tyler's Texas hobby,—the Whig doctrine of a single term, and now he was seeking to cap the climax of his grand larcenies, by robbing the Whigs of their Protective Tariff!"

Mr. Shields exposed Mr. Polk's skulking conduct in the last war with Great Britain, and exposed the forced comparison which his friends have instituted between him and Gen. Jackson, to just and effective ridicule. In concluding, he assured the Whigs of New York that no motives of a false State Pride, no war influences of the Texas, or any other question, would sunder Tennessee from her Whig allegiance. Her vote is going for Harry of the West, and he exhorted the Whigs of New York to do THEIR duty as well as Tennessee will do hers.

The Protective policy is gaining ground in every part of the country. Perhaps no people are better judges, or more alive to what concerns their interest, than the American people. They begin now to see that their welfare and independence as a nation consists mainly in protecting their industry against foreign competition; keeping their work shops at home instead of looking abroad; making every thing they can within themselves. What is policy for an individual and his family is good policy for a nation.—Who is the most independent man, he who buys every thing, or he who makes all he can and buys as little as possible? We do not know when we have read a more able vindication of the protective policy than that delivered by Mr. Webster in his Albany speech. He shows that it was the policy in the early and pure days of the government. Washington approved it and recommended it; so did Jefferson; so did Madison. He shows that in 1789 the very first petition to Congress was from Baltimore, for protection to the labor of the country; the second was from the city of *Charleston, South Carolina*, asking protection, and thus traces the history of the system down to the present day.

Who would suppose now that South Carolina had ever sought protection for her labor at the hands of the General Government? Yet history says she did.

We are for no undue protective policy. We want to see the debt of the nation paid off, and the Tariff reduced. Government should task no more than is really wanting to carry on her operations in an economical but not a mean or parsimonious way. Every man's money is better in his own pocket than in the coffers of the government, except just so much as government ought to have. We are for building up *no one interest to the ruin of any other*. All laws, says the Constitution, shall be equal; and so they should be as far as it is practicable so to have them enacted.

Let us take care of ourselves first. The peace, happiness and stability of the Confederacy depends on keeping clear of entangling alliances with other nations.

HOMESTEAD BILL.—We publish this week a copy of this Bill as introduced into the Legislature. The copy we have was furnished by a friend from abroad. We commend it to the perusal and reflection of our fellow citizens as a measure fraught with much good to North Carolina. It was supported in a very able speech by the lamented Gaston, *Clarum et Venerabile nomen*, and was only lost, as we have before stated, by the casting vote of the Speaker in the Senate or House of Commons, we do not know which. If Mr. Gaston's speech was reported, our friend of the Register can tell. Would he not do service by publishing it?

It is greatly to be regretted that we have no stated reporters in our Legislature. The speeches of our leading men would be valuable, and particularly those of Mr. Gaston.

A BILL

To secure a Homestead Freehold to the citizens of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter every citizen of this State, possessed of Land in fee or for life, shall be entitled therein to a homestead freehold, to consist, if in the country, of one hundred acres; and if in any town, of one lot; which said homestead, when laid off and assigned as hereafter directed, shall be exempt from execution for any debt contracted or liability incurred ninety days after such assignment.

SEC. II. *Be it further enacted*, That any person desiring the benefit of this act, shall file his or her petition to that effect in the County or Superior Court of the county where the land may lie, describing the same and designating such particular part thereof, not exceeding one hundred acres, or such town lot as may be desired to be set apart. Whereupon the court shall direct the Sheriff to summon three freeholders and a surveyor, who shall, on oath, allot by metes and bounds said homestead; and the said freeholders shall make return thereof in writing to said court; and the same, if confirmed therein, shall be entered of record, and be registered in the Register's office; and thereupon the decree of the said court shall constitute a legal assignment of said homestead freehold.

SEC. III. *Be it further enacted*, That if any debtor shall be arrested, by virtue of a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, for any debt contracted as aforesaid, said debtor shall not be compelled to surrender or account for his homestead: *Provided, however*, that if, afterward, said debtor shall dispose of such homestead, he shall be subject to the same process as if there had been no discharge.

SEC. IV. *Be it further enacted*, That any conveyance by a husband, of his or his wife's homestead freehold, shall pass no interest or estate, unless the wife be a party thereto, and her assent to such conveyance be ascertained, as in cases of deeds of wife's land.

SEC. V. *Be it further enacted*, That all the crop made on said homestead shall likewise be exempt from execution.

SEC. VI. *Be it further enacted*, That all officers performing any duties under this act, shall be paid as for like services in other cases; and that this act shall not be in force until the 1st January, 1840.

The New York "Plebeian," the organ of the Polk and Texas party in the city of New York, says, "The Democratic party opposes the present Tariff because IT IS NOT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF!" What will the Polk and Texas party, the Free Trade party, and all the other divisions of the "*great* Democratic party" in the South, say to this? Is this the ground of their opposition to the Tariff? Is this one of their *Southern* arguments against it? Oh, no! *They* oppose it because (as they say) it enriches the North at the expense of the South. Because, under its operation, the South is oppressed for the benefit of Northern capitalists, manufacturers, &c. These are the catch-words used in the South. Now we are anxious to arrive at the grounds of Mr. Polk's opposition to it. He doubtless once entertained the same views in regard to it as his *peculiar* friends in the South do. But he has lately avowed himself in favor of protection; and he has likewise declared that the present Tariff ought to be repealed. Now we shall arrive at our conclusions in this wise: Mr. Polk is put up as the head and front of the Democratic party, the said Democratic party oppose the present Tariff—(the Whig Tariff of 1842,)—Mr. Polk has lately written a letter declaring himself in favor of Protection, and one of his own organs says the Democratic party oppose the present Tariff because it is not *protective,—ergo*, Mr. Polk is opposed to the present Tariff *because it is not a protective Tariff!* We leave the people to decide upon the correctness of our syllogism.

The Standard, in an article last week, states that a letter was written by Mr. Clay to Francis P. Blair, in 1824, on the subject of the so-called "coalition between J. Q. Adams and Mr. Clay," and for the letter. Now we have no idea there was a letter written, and therefore none such can be produced. It must be a sinking cause that requires a resort to such a worn-out, stale, oft-refuted charge as that of coalition between J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. That charge of bargain and corruption would not be referred to except by those disposed to fish it up from the kennels of political filth, and thus cater for the appetites of the low and vulgar.

ANOTHER!—Dr. Levi Walker, member elect to the next House of Commons from Caswell county, died at his residence in that county on the 1st inst. The Milton Chronicle says he was a gentleman of talents, high respectability, and a man greatly esteemed by those who knew him.

And yet Another!—James Harper, Esq., member elect to the House of Commons from Greene county, died a few days since.

In addition to these, the North Carolinian records the death of the Senator from Guilford and the Senator from Pitt. We have seen it stated in no other paper, and trust that it is a mistake.

DEATH OF RANSOM SANDERS, Esq.

It is with the most sincere and unfeigned sorrow, that we have to announce to our readers the demise of Ransom Saunders, Esq. Senator elect to our next Legislature from the County of Johnston. He was a man of the most stern integrity of character, a most worthy citizen, and an inflexible Whig. To him, as much, if not more than any other man, is to be attributed the gallant stand which old Johnston has assumed in support of Whig principles. But he has gone the way of all flesh; and while *we* regret his death, we sincerely condole with his bereaved family in the irreparable loss they have sustained. He died at his residence, on Saturday morning last.

Raleigh Register.

The Locofoco Convention, at Harrisburg, has nominated Francis R. Shunk as the candidate of the party for Governor of Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, deceased.

There was no enthusiasm, no display of numbers, to give assurance of existing strength; no unanimity of feeling to mark the nomination as being one generally acceptable to the party.

The "Great State Ratification Convention" was a most lamentable failure, there being, notwithstanding the loud and repeated calls from all parts of the State, not more than *six hundred* persons in the procession, all told. At the Capitol there was but one speaker, the Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll; and in the evening, when another meeting was held, he was again the only person who addressed those who came. Lane in every respect, and totally wanting in promise, the *great* Convention seems only destined to be laughed at.—*United States Gazette.*

Louisiana Convention.—This body has met at Jackson and adjourned, without concluding its business, to meet in New Orleans on the 2d January. A proposition to legitimate the "Elliott votes" made by Mr. Brent, a Locofoco, was, on motion of Mr. Grymes, another Locofoco, *laid on the table*—in other words, rejected,—several distinguished members of the party voting for the motion, and one in particular, denouncing the Elliott votes in the most unqualified terms.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 11th ult., Mr. PHILIP MASK to Miss FRANCES McRAE.

In Raleigh, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL, Representative to Congress from the Halifax District in this State, to Miss FRANCES STITH, of that city.

In the "Central" Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, JOHN ELLIS, Esq., Commoner elect to the next Legislature of this State, from Rowan, to Miss MARY P. WHITE, daughter of Philo White, Esq. U. S. N., formerly of this State.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, of Apoplexy, after a short illness of 36 hours, Mr. AMOS KIMBALL, in the 46th year of his age, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, but for the last 25 years a valuable citizen of this place.

No man can go down into his grave spotless, for "to err is human;" but we know of none of whom it may be said he was an honester man, or possessed more of the milk of human kindness, than the object of this notice. He was the beloved husband of an amiable partner, and the stay and protector of an affectionate family, whose loss none can repair—his place none can fill; and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, strengthen them in their affliction, and nerve them with the hope of meeting their beloved departed in a better world.—*Com.*

☞ The Boston, Newburyport and Haverhill papers will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of Engine Company No. 1, held in the Town Hall on the 7th instant, on motion of J. C. Latta, Mr. James Kyle was called to the Chair, and A. W. Steel appointed Secretary; when the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Almighty, in the inscrutable dispensation of his all-wise Providence, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed Captain and late worthy member, AMOS KIMBALL; and being deeply sensible of the loss our Company, as well as the community, have sustained in his demise, be it therefore

Resolved, That the uniform gentlemanly deportment of our late worthy Captain, AMOS KIMBALL, has secured for his memory a place in our affections not easily eradicated, and his death has created a vacancy in our ranks not easily filled.

Resolved, That as a token of our high regard for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm,) for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that a copy of the same be furnished to the Editors of the papers in this town for publication.

JAMES KYLE, *Chairman.*

A. W. STEEL, *Sec'y.*

In Montgomery county, on the 23d ult., of Scarlet fever, MAY CAROLINE, twin daughter of James M. and Caroline M. Lilly, aged 4 years 10 months and 22 days. She was an interesting and lovely child—learned the alphabet before she was three years old, made considerable proficiency in spelling and reading, was well versed in the infants' catechism, could repeat poetry, and answer many questions in geography, history, and scripture, and was so sprightly and affectionate, as to render her the idol of her parents and the favorite of all who knew her. For several weeks previous to her indisposition, she frequently spoke of dying, and often asked how she should get to Heaven. When unable to speak, and apparently in the agonies of death, on her mother's remarking to her that she was almost in Heaven, she raised her feeble hands, sweetly smiled, and appeared happy. Just before her death, after nearly seven days of great suffering, she became perfectly easy, and without a struggle fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

"Infant, sweetly rest!
Heaven smiles forever blest;
Say it be thy parents' care,
The joys of Heaven with thee to share.

[*Communicated.*

In Stanly county, on the 18th ult., of Bilious fever, ELIZA ELLEN, daughter of Abram B. and Mary Cochran, aged 5 years 4 months and 19 days. And Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

My lovely little flower has gone,
Which did so cheer my heart;
But it has gone to Heaven to bloom,
And soon I'll meet her ne'er to part. [*Com.*

Also in the same county, on the 1st instant, of Bilious fever, ABRAM B. COCHRAN, Esq., aged about 40 years, a highly respectable and useful citizen, leaving a wife and one child, together with numerous relations and friends, to mourn their loss.

Departed this life, on the 30th ult., near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, Mrs. JENNET McCALL, relict of John McCall, Jr., in the 64th year of her age. Her painful and long continued malady, she bore with great fortitude, fully persuaded, from the beginning of her illness, that human means, though permissively applied, avail not in averting the dispensations of Providence. She died in a confident reliance on the pardoning grace and love of her Redeemer, whose mercy and help, she frequently, and, it is hoped, not vainly, implored.—*Com.*

In Wake county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. DICY WHITAKER, consort of Saml. Whitaker, Esq. aged about 75 years.

In Johnston County, on the 28th ult., JESSE HOLT, Post Master at Boon Hill, aged 39 years.

In Johnston county, on the 22d ultimo, PATIENCE ANN, daughter of John B. Allen, Esq. and on the 27th, NATHAN BRYAN, son of John B. Allen, Esq.

At Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 2d inst., the Rev. DAVID THOMSON, and on the same day, within a few hours of him and of each other, his two little daughters, SALLY and LUCY ANN.

On the 20th ult., in Crawford county, (Geo.) ZEPHENIAH EDMUND, aged about fourteen months, first and only child of Samuel R. Blake, Esq., formerly of this town.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN as Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Apply to JAMES KYLE.

Sept. 19, 1844. 1w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

NEW GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laines; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1845, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cts. per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 9, 1844. 23-tf

BALTIMORE

China, Glass and Queensware

STORE.

JAMES H. MARSTON, No. 41 South Charles street, (sign of the large Pitcher,) has constantly on hand a full stock of the following articles direct from the manufacturers:—

Edged Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, &c.
Painted Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams.
Printed Plates, Twifflers, Muffins.
Blue Figured China Tea Sets.
Ditto ditto Toilet Sets and Pitchers.
Blue and White Granite Table Sets.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS.

Prescription Vials, all sizes; common do. ½ to 8 oz.
Castor Oil Bottles, 4 pint to quarts.
Fluted Prescriptions, ½ to 8 ounces.
Ink Bottles, 1 to 8 ounces.
Peppermints, Godfreys, Turlingtons, &c. &c.
Fancy Colognes, Packing Bottles.

APOTHECARIES' FURNITURE.

Tinctures, half ounce to two gallon.
Sal Mouths, ditto.
Breast Pins, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles.
Specie and Candy Jars, quarts to 2 gallon.
Astral Chimneys, small ditto for Mantel Lamps.
Carrs, Greenough and Gold's Camphine Chimneys.

Pressed, Plain and Cut Glassware.

4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 flute half pint Tumblers.
Best flint Tumblers, half and one-third pints.
Quart and Pint.
Green half pint and pint do. for preserving.
Light do. do. white do.
Cut Glass Dishes, all sizes.
Ditto Wines, Tumblers and Decanters.
Ditto and Plain Solar Shades.
Ditto ditto Astral ditto.

WINDOW GLASS.

2,500 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, &c., a full assortment of all sizes.

WHITE LEAD.

500 kegs White Lead, pure No. 1 and extra, from the Boston Lead Company, warranted to be a first rate article, in kegs of 100, 50 and 25 pounds each.

All of which are offered upon as good terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Packing warranted to any part of the country.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1844. 23-5wpd

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Lecture Term, for 1844-5, will commence on Thursday, September 26th, and continue sixteen weeks.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Eli Ives, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Timothy P. Beers, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by Chas. Hooker, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Henry Bronson, M. D.

Lecture Fees $68 50; Contingent Bill $2 50; Matriculation Fee $5; Graduation Fee $15.

CHAS. HOOKER, *Sec'y.*

New Haven, Con., July 20, 1844. pd

Administrator's Notice.

AT September Term, 1844, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late Malcom Small, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the same are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

September 6, 1844. 23-6w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons,)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

---

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

MUSIC.

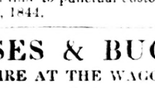
A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)



E. A. HARPER

June, 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Wassaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Wassaw, having been relieved [illegible] the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Wassaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at their destinations on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Fayetteville for Wassaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wassaw on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Wassaw for Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Fayetteville on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The route has had a thorough repair, and in the best order. North and South [illegible] connect from this line.

BLOCKER & LEE, *Proprietors.*

June [illegible] 44tf

PATENT MEDICINES

Brandreth's Pills. Ayer's Pills.
Dalley's Pain Extractor. Jayne's Do.
Dr. Hoofland's Balsam. Phœnix Bitters.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry. Anderson's Eye Water.
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Peter's Pills.

Wholesale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

SMITH & GAUSE,

Commission & Grocery Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to be known as the firm of SMITH & GAUSE, and will occupy the corner store in Nutt's brick building, one door North of B. F. Mitchell's.

They will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a supply of

GROCERIES.

They promise prompt attention in selling

Timber, Turpentine, Tar,

And all kinds of Produce committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with.

They therefore hope, by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, to share in the public patronage.

WM. D. SMITH.
SAML P. GAUSE.

August 15, 1844. 21-4w

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Brittes and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail to [illegible] in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Subscriber, [illegible] after the 1st of March [illegible] negro man named HARRY, about forty years [illegible] about five feet seven or eight inches high, [illegible] weighs about 140 pounds. He has a [illegible] mark of one of his hands. I purchased him from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bla[illegible]. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward, or the [illegible] confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at [illegible]'s Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. E. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 4tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 do. prime PORK. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 27, 1844.

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public that neither shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and I hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

EWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

For sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

For the cure of [illegible]nate Swellings, Scrofula and [illegible]er Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and [illegible]ounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and [illegible]amations, Scalds and [illegible]rns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

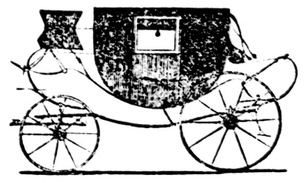
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

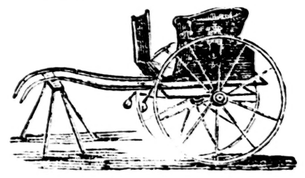
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

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Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

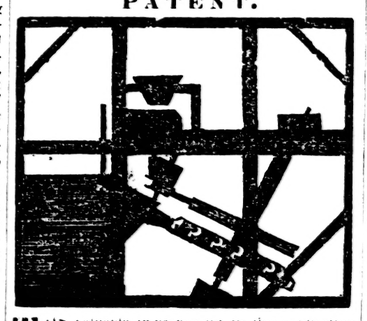
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Almanac for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotion; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacraments; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost miraculous cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to rely on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a further trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect.

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1843.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore